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## Book Reviews

*Greece from the Coming of the Hellenes to 14. A. D.* By E. S. SHUCKBURGH. London: T. Fisher Unwin; New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1906. \$1.25.

The "Story of the Nations" series, to which this book belongs, is intended to supply the general reading public with an interesting and authentic sketch of the development of different peoples. Mr. Shuckburgh has undoubtedly fulfilled the first of these requirements in his new history of Greece. His style is very easy and attractive and the general plan of the book is commendable, although political affairs, in the judgment of the reviewer, still play too great a rôle in comparison with the more vital interest to be found in the literary and artistic output of the Greeks. The great value of the work lies in the extension of the history of the Greek states down to the end of Augustus' reign. So far as my knowledge goes, there is no other manual which satisfactorily treats the time from Alexander's death to the accession of Tiberius. It is this portion of his task which Mr. Shuckburgh has best fulfilled, and upon the merit of these chapters the work is recommended for subsidiary reading in high schools and colleges.

This recommendation must, however, be accompanied by a very serious criticism, namely that Mr. Shuckburgh has failed to embody in his work many of the established and accepted results of the scholarly work in Greek history done during the last twenty-five years. His adherence to the traditional view may be due to the conservatism of the author. A conservatism, however, which still dates the conspiracy of Cylon (p. 67) after the Draconian laws is worse than ignorance. The first chapter of the book, in fact the entire discussion down to the time of Greek colonization, must be discarded because of the traditional division of the ancient inhabitants of Greece into barbarian Pelasgians, followed by the Achaeans, who are succeeded by the Hellenes—a beautifully clear division, but absolutely unwarranted (cf. Eduard Meyer, *Forschungen zur alten Geschichte* and *Geschichte des Altertums*, pp. 55 ff.). The attack upon Sinope (p. 281) was made by Mithradates II, not by Mithradates IV. The old chronology of the kings of Pontus, followed here by Shuckburgh, was overthrown by Eduard Meyer in his *Geschichte von Pontus*, which appeared in 1879. This by itself may not be a serious error nor affect the real value of the book. But unhappily the mistakes quoted are not isolated instances.

The numerous illustrations are aptly chosen but are sometimes poorly executed, notably the Dexileos monument (p. 103) and the bust of Themistocles (p. 109). Typographical errors are not infrequent, such as *ὑπεκρίτης* (p. 26), *proboleuma* and *δσρακον* (p. 74), *Aegenitan* (p. 107), *Psysttaleia* (p. 119); and even include dates, which above all should be correct. The Amphictyons

(p. 221) proclaimed the sacred war against the Amphisians in 339, not in 337. Compare p. 205, where 305-303 B. C. should be 405-403.

The spelling of the Greek proper names has wrought havoc with the author. There is neither rhyme nor reason in putting Pheidias and Polycleitos (p. 33) beside Lysippus. Peisistratus on p. 65 has become Pisistratus on p. 68. Oekist (p. 58) is condemned by Synoikismos eleven lines below. Compare Myrkinos (p. 92) and Mantinea (p. 210) with Myrcinus (p. 96) and Mantinea (p. 213).

Because of its interesting style and the lack of any other popular work covering the latter portion of Greek history, this book will be found useful; but it must be used with the definite caution that it is not historically up to date.

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*Caesar: Gallic War, Books I-V.* With an Introduction, Notes, Synonyms, Word-Groups, and Vocabulary. By HAROLD W. JOHNSTON and FREDERICK W. SANFORD. ["The Student's Series of Latin Classics."] Boston: Benj. H. Sanborn & Co., 1906. Pp. lvii + 359 + 98. \$1.10.

Another text of Caesar must be added to the list of six appearing since 1901. Belonging to "The Student's Series of Latin Classics," it follows those texts in excellence of binding, paper, type, and illustrations. It recalls especially Mr. D'Ooge's Cicero, having similar lists of synonyms and contrasted and related words. The text is based upon that of Meusel's school edition, and comprises books i-v. The scheme of printing is unusual. A word appearing more than once in books i-v is, on its first appearance, printed in bold-faced type. This plan involves a looking forward rather than back, and depends not at all on the beginning book used. It is a loss not to have included in the text some chapters of books vi and vii. The system of printing, though helpful for beginners, might well be replaced after the first three books by one which would leave a uniform page with no aggressively prominent words.

The account of Caesar's life is somewhat disappointing. Facts are presented as though the object were to recall them to a mature mind rather than to present them for the first time to the mind of a child. Undue space is given to the complicated situation at Rome; while the last years of the war and its results are dismissed in a few lines.

The discussion of affairs of army, camp, and countries is concise and helpful. The book is well supplied with maps, plans, pictures, and designs, among which only the *agger* seems to be missing. Two good features in the vocabulary are noticeable. Names of places are marked with letter and figure to facilitate their location on the map of all Gaul. And every teacher who has suffered—and what teacher has not?—from the painful pronunciation of proper names